PITTSBURG. FRIDAY,

### FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Dr. Maharneke's Little Round Caput Rolls Into the Waste Basket.

HE WAS FIRED LAST NIGHT

By the Prison Investigating Board, Who Finally Ascertain

HE DID SWEARA LITTLE BIT

Though Found Not Guilty of Aiding to Escape, and of Cruelty,

AND GAINS THE DOUBT ON BRIBERY

The Legislators Visit the Pen and Compliment Warden Wright, but They Say the

SENATE SHOULD HAVE INVESTIGATED

Dr. B. B. Maharneke has been discharged from the position of hospital steward of the penitentiary. He is acquitted of aiding in escape, acquitted of cruelty, given the benefit of the doubt in the bribery charges, and convicted only of profanity. The Legislators say the board should not have tried the man, but a Legislative trial should have

The long drawn out trial, the long pending fate of Dr. Maharneke has been decided, and against him. The Damoclean sword has fallen, and the round head of the excited little Dutch doctor has rolled into the

The battle has been bravely fought, and the victory was most certainly won. For every question, there was an answer, for every charge a refutation, and for every Rolland an Oliver.

The most searching investigation, the most sensational disclosures, and the most intensely interesting evidence of a local character ever placed before a Pittsburg public, has been rounded up with what mny be termed a "nub," and the man who fought against going into the penitentiary, and who fought fiercely against going out, will drop at once from his \$50 a month position, and from the public gaze.

Where the Finding Was Made.

The fate of Maharneke was at last decided last night at a secret meeting of the Board of Inspectors, held at the residence of Mr. John S. Slagle, 223 Allegheny avenue, Allegheny,

The representatives of the press arrived at the place soon after 8 o'clock, but Mr. Slagle had requested his son to stay at home last night and watch the door for the reporters. When they got in they received the positive information that the board was in session, but did absolutely not desire any interruption. But the young man invited the visitors into the parlor, with the remark that they were at liberty to wait as long as they pleased.

Soon after 9 o'clock Mr. Slagle, smiling most benignly upon his visitors in the parlor, entered and stated that a little more patience and everybody's curiosity would be satisfied.

# The Fatal Papers.

It was not until 10:15 o'clock, however, that Mr. Slagle again returned, but this time he held two sheets of foolscap in his hand. They contained the verdict, as fol-

B. R. Maharneke, hospital steward of the Western Penitentiary, having demanded an in-vestigation of certain charges made against him by James McPhillamy, a prisoner, an investigation was held by the Board of Inspectors of said institution on the 5th, 7th and 8th inst., and a report now made as follows:

First charge-Aiding and abetting in attempt to escape. The evidence offered to support the charge

was uncorroborated and entirely unsatisfac tory, while upon the other hand the fact that Maharneke had reported the convalescence of McPhillamy to the proper authorities and desired his removal to the block as a more secure place for the confinement of a dangerous character than the hospital, was corroborated by

witnesses not convicts.

Charge 2. Cruelty to patients in the hospital. It is evident from the testimony of all except one witness, who swore that he himself was the person who inflicted the cruelty, that the extent of Maharneke's treatment was that of occasional severity in cases of incorrigible

whose continuous resistance, to orders produced irritation and anger in his mind.

He Gets the Benefit of a Doubt.

Charge 3. Accepting and receiving money The principal evidence as to this charge was

that of prisoner Cook Hall. The answer of Maharneke to this being that he might when a prisoner, have received money in small amounts from him as stated, but he positively denied doing so after his release and subsequent appointment as hospital steward. A reasonable doubt therefore exists, and we give the benefit of the doubt to the accused.

Charge 4. Profauity.
The board are of the opinion from the evidence that Maharneke, when excited or angered, used profane language while in the performance of his duties, although circum-spect and correct while in the presence of

After a careful and patient investigation by the Board of Inspectors, in which they were assisted by two members of the State Board of Charities, we have arrived at the conclu that the accused, B. B. Maharneke, should be equitted on charges first and second, given the

#### benefit of a doubt in the third charge and Convicted Upon the Fourth.

And we further find that want of calm judgment and prodence in the discharge of his duties as an officer of the prison demand his discharge, which we directed accordingly. GEORGE A. KELLY J. R. REED.

ALLEGHENY, February 21, 1889.

JOHN S. SLAGLE. W. F. TRIMBLE. Board of Inspectors of Western Penitent

After Mr. Slagle handed the decision to the reporter, he was asked:

"Was there any discussion on any ques tion in the verdict among the members of the board?" "No, the findings in each charge were unanimous, Further than that I cannot

say anything. Of course, we do not know the members of the Board Charities think about the matter, but they will make their own report to their authorities in proper time, and you will then hear what their opinion of the

B. C. Christy, Esq., the attorney who was present at all the meetings of the investigaion, said last night when he was informed

Well, I hardly know what to say about that that verdict. Of course, I am entirely satisfied with the resu't, but the different findings of the

Not Consistent With a Discharge If you look the matter over, you will find that on the two most serious charges they acquit him, and on the third, another serious one, they give him the benefit of the doubt, while on the last, which is really of minor importance, and has not the same weight as the others, they pronounce him guilty and dis-charge him. It is very funny.

However, the main point is reached only they had a peculiar way of getting at it.

Maharneke will be informed of his discharge by Warden Wright this morning, and the post of Hospital Steward, which has, since the "Little Dutch Doctor's" suspension, been filled by a convict of the medical profession, will be for the present

## THEIR GRAVE ERROR.

Legislator Fow Says the Prison Officials Should Not Have Conducted the Investigation-He Compliments Warden Wright-A Tilt With McPhillamy.

The Legislative sub-Committee on Appropriations spent a busy day yesterday. In the morning, at the Anderson Hotel, they met a delegation of women from the Ladies' Aid Society, who asked for \$5,000.

The balance of the morning was taken up in inspecting the Home for the Friendless, who ask for \$15,000; the Home for Colored Children, needing \$4,700, and the Home for Aged Colored Women.

The committee was particularly pleased with the little colored children. They were bright looking, clean and behaved very

At the Sent of War.

Then the committee tackled the Western Penitentiary. They peeped into every nook and corner of the institution, put sharp questions to the convicts, and the irrepressi ble Fow characterized the ancient watchman with his shot gun on the wall as the "last of Napoleon's guards."

The entire committee, consisting of Messrs Fow, Thompson, Billingsby, Lemen and Marshall was present. It was understood, that as the only Democrat on the committee, Mr. Fow intended to take notes with a view to having the penitentiary investigated by the Legislature, but this he denied, as in-

It exceeded his instructions, he said, and the committee was sent there to examine 26 lots adjacent to the walls, which have been offered to the State for \$1,500 apiece. The persons who own this ground threaten to put up buildings against the wall-, and this would render the prison insecure by giving the convicts a better chance to es-

Their Reasons for Con

To look into the purchase of this property and examine the books, he said, was all the committee had to do. The books were found to be in excellent shape, and the committee hadn't much fault to find.

Every department of the institution was visited, the boot and shoe factories, machine shop, bakery, conservatory, boiler house, espital and women's prison.

"Do you get good grub?" was an oc casional question that Mr. Thompson put to the prisoners. Invariably the reply was that they were satisfied. One brighteved fair-haired creature, a woman, in "ladies" " prison, smiled reporter, gave him a sly wink with her left eye, as the belles do on the avenue, and left astonished hustler in a perturbed state of cbullition in the region of his heart.

"That won't do, young lady," said Mr. Fow. "This is a hopeless case. The man As the committee toward the close of the

day strolled down the long corridor with its tiers of cells, Warden Wright stopped before a door, and said: "Here is McPhillamy, the man who made the charges against Dr.

Convict McPhillamy vs Hop. Fow. Mr. Fow was a little ahead of the party. but when he heard the name he stepped back. He hadn't done much talking before this, but now he commenced to question the big prisoner standing in the doorway with vigor and dash of a Philadelphia lawyer and a Democratic leader of the House.

Turning to Warden Wright, Mr. Fow said: "So this is the man who made the charges against Doctor Maharneke?" Wright—This is the man. -Maharneke was the doctor here, and

ice a criminal, I understand. Wright—Yes, he is a reformed criminal, and he was hired a month after his release. Fow to McPhillamy-How long have you McPhillamy-Three years.

Fow-Did you ever give money to Dr. McPhillamy-Yes, at different times.

Fow-How much did you give him five dollars.

McPhillamy-Three hundred and sixty-Fow-Have you been giving him money during the three years?

The Charges Repeated. McPhillamy-Only since last August On the 30th of that month I gave him \$40, and in October \$25 more.

Fow-Did you have any money when you me here? McPhillamy-Not a cent. I was exam-

ined thoroughly.
Fow-Did anyone visit you? McPhillamy-Yes, a party from Ohio on he 28th of last August.

Fow-Man or woman? McPhillamy-Woman, but she didn't ive me the money.
Fow-Where did you get it then? McPhillamy-That's something for the

ison officials to find out. Fow-What was the form of the money? McPhilinmy-I had a one hundred dollar ote and the balance in twenties.

Fow-How long did you have this money McPhillamy—A good while, Fow—Where did you get it changed?

McPhillamy-Here in the prison. Then Mr. Fow and the big prisoner got into a wrangle about a former statement made. Fow declared McPhillamy had contradicted himself, and he wound up by tell-ing the strapping fellow behind the bars that he lied, and he didn't believe him.

The Retort Courteous. McPhillamy retorted that he knew what ne was talking about, and that he had kept money in his cell for more than 21/2 years.

"I don't believe it," answered Mr. Fow as he walked away. Wright, to Fow-Did you get him to say

where he got the money? That is what have been trying to find out.

Fow-No, he wouldn't tell me. He is too sharp for that, but I believe he is a liar. As bright as Mr. Fow is it was plain to be seen that he had met his match in the silent prisoner. A DISPATCH reporter who listened to the running fire of questions and the quick answers of the convict, could see no discrepancies in McPhillamy's state-ments. McPhillamy did not contradict himself, but Mr. Fow had gotten some of his answers confused. It is hardly probable

that the man who stood the searching inquisition without flinching should make break under such circumstances.

Warden Wright called the attention of the committee to an idiotic Hungarian whose time had expired the day before. He had been sent over here, and wandered into Fulton county, where he committed some crime. His time had expired, and the warden didn't know what to do with him. He had asked the poor authorities of the city to take charge of him, and sent him away, but they claimed they had no juris-

diction over the case. returning to the hotel Mr. For talked about the prison pretty freely. "Warden Wright is an honest man," he said. "His integrity cannot be questioned.

Where a Grave Mistake Was Made. "A great mistake was made in the method of the investigation, however. The prisoners should not have been examined by those in authority over them, who could threaten, r even had it in their power to punish them t they so desired.

"Their presence would naturally have a repressing effect on the men, and they wouldn't testify as freely as if the board had been differently composed. The work should have been conducted by a committee from the Lorichten from the Legislature, and the prison officials should have been excluded.

"The books of the penitentiary are straight and correct, but they are kept like all the books in the State institutions. A good plan would be to put the amount of the appropriation for a particular item on one page and the expenditures under this head on the next. If the appropriation was not sufficient they should not be allowed to draw from the moneys for another item, without an order from the State Treasury. This would be a simple plan, and the books could be easily examined at any time. As it is things are all mixed up.

The Money is Expended Generally, and if an appropriation for an item is not large enough they transfer the money from some other one.'

Representative Lemon said it was a great pity that such a man as Dr. Maharneke had ever been hired in the penitentiary. He had brought the institution into disrepute. Whether or not they acted on the princi-ple of hitting a man when he is down, is not known, but nearly all the under keepers about the place expressed themselves as glad that Dr. Maharneke was not there any

"This is a pretty mess he has got us into," said one of them. trouble with him ever since he came here. He was entirely too meddlesome Warden Wright explained he had asked the State for an appropriation of \$71,000 for the prison proper. He also needed \$120,000 to finish the new building, but he was given

to understand that he would receive \$70,000 for this purpose in the next two years. The committee also met the representatives of the owners of the 26 lots that adjoin the walls. They questioned them freely about the ground and the price, but no opinion was given. There is a separate bill pending in the House providing for the pur-chase of the ground, and it is likely the com-mittee will recommend it favorably.

# A FRENCH CABINET

rmed by M. De Coursel-It is Said to be Anti-Boulanger-The Gallant General Declares He is Per-

PARIS, February 21.-M. de Coursel has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, The new Ministers will take office in the morning. Their declaration will be read on Saturday. At 8 o'clock this evening President Carnot signed a decree appointing M. Tirard Premier and Minister of Commerce; M. Constans, Minister of the Interior: M. Rouvier, Minister of Finances; M. Threvenot, Minister Justice; M. Fallieres, Minister Education; M. Faye, Minister of culture; M. Gues Guyot, Minister of Public Works; M. de Freycinet, Minister of War; Admiral Jaures, Minister of Marine M. Goblet refused to join the new Cabinet. which is a coalition of Opportunists and

The National asserts that if the Tirard Cabinet fails. President Carnot will summon M. Ferry to form a Cabinet. General Boulanger says that if President

Carnot could not obtain a better Cabinet he should have resigned to prevent his being verthrown. Personally the General says h is satisfied, as the President and M. Tirard are working in the interests of the Boulang-Deputies Thiesse, Jacquemart, Theron

Turigny, Bourgeois, Cremoux, Goussaurges, Blatin, Douner, Barbe and Proset have openly sided with General Boulanger. The new Cabinet is decidedly anti-Boulangist, M. de Coursels' reign at the Berlin Embassy was marked by extreme cordiality between France and Germany.

# WAR TALK IN CANADA.

The Governor General Advises His People to be Ready to Fight.

PEPUCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH A MONTREAL, February 21,-There must be danger in the near future of Canadian citizens being called upon to defend their hearths, if not from soldiers of Uncle Sam, from soldiers or sailors of some other foreign invasion. The latest to give public utterances to such thoughts is the vice-regal representative of Victoria on this side of the water Lord Stanley, Governor General of Canada. At least the hints which he dropped during a speech this afternoon at the annual eting of the Dominion Artillery Association at Ottawa are generally believed here to foreshadow, at no distant day, the necessity of the Canadians to take up arms o defend their homes.

He thought that in these days every ablebodied man should be a soldier of the empire, and in more than any other quarter of the empire at present, especially in this Dominion of Can-ada. They knew the people were respected as they respected the that they should act accordingly. The sky at present was clear, but there were serious uestions to settle, and no one knew what moment the necessity of de-fense would arrive. He prayed to God that the time would be long in coming. He thought the Imperial Government would furnish any quality of arms and ammunition, if the Canadian militia hinted that they wanted them.

# A SAVAGE CRIME.

Kills His Aunt and Uncle and Beats His

NASHVILLE, February 21 .- Yesterday George Dunnaway, of Rutherford county, this State, murdered his uncle, fatally shot then cruelly beat his cousin, whom he had been courting. The cause of his action is unknown. He is still at large

We're Not Rendy to Sell. OTTAWA, February 21 .- A Conservative ember of Parliament will shortly introduce a resolution authorizing the Government to purchase the Eastern States of the on their barn doors to surprist the American Union.

#### FREE MEN ONCE MORE. WANAMAKER TALKS.

FEBRUARY 22, 1889.

WASHINGTON, February 21 .- A Repub-

lican politician who will have much to do

with President Harrison's administration,

going to give you or any other newspaper

correspondent an interview, but he said to

me the other day: 'I don't deserve any thanks

for what I did. It was just one of the

things that came to me to be done. When

Quay sent for me I was surprised. He told

He Tells How He Came to Raise Cam paign Funds-He Didn't Want to The Board of Pardons Makes a Fa-Defeat Mr. Cleveland, But . vorable Recommendation in Was Forced To. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

M'CLURE AND FREYVOGLE'S CASE.

The Alleged Gamblers Will be Released in a Few Days.

Peculiar Case of Bigamy Meets With Mercy at the Hands of the Board.

SLATTERY'S PLEA TO COME UP TO-DAY.

McClure and Freyvogle, whose conviction for gambling in this city excited considerable comment at the time, have been recomended to the Governor by the Board of Pardons as fit subjects for clemency. This, presumably, ensures their release within a few days from the workhouse, where they are serving two-year terms.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 HARRISBURG, February 21 .- Walter yons' anticipations were realized by the avorable consideration of the case of William McClure and Frank Freyvogle by the Board of Pardons this afternoon. The board moved so slowly in this matter that Mr. Lyons had almost given up hope of a successful result. The recommendation for a pardon will at once be forwarded to Governor Beaver, and immediate action is expected, which will free the prisoners.

Freyvogle and McClure were charged with being common gamblers and with keeping a gambling house. It was alleged, although not definitely stated on the trial, that Quinn, the confidential bookkeeper o C. G. Dixon, a contractor of Allegheny, had lost several thousand dollars of his employer's money by gambling in the defend-ant's place. Both defendants were con-victed, and, on September 1, 1888, were each fined and sentenced to two years' imprison-ment in the workhouse.

A SURPRISE

The sentence was a great surprise to the lefendants and their friends. McClure and Freyvogle had been out on bail after their trial, and when called to appear for sen-ence expected merely to be fined, with, perhaps a nominal imprisonment. Immediately after the sentence was passed steps were taken to procure a pardon, but apparently without effect. The prisoners and their friends had about given up all hope of success when the Board of Pardons at last took favorable action upon the application, and to-day recommended that Executive clemency be extended to the prisoners. The Board also granted a rehearing to

Edward Slattery, whose counsel is expected to prove his innocence of the murder of Henry Meyer at the next meeting, by show-ing that Edward Coffey committed the ing that Edward Coffey committed the crime charged to him. Slattery had al-ways maintained that his conviction was a result of mistaken identity.

It is now alleged that Coffey, before he died from the effects of an assault upon him-self, after receiving the news that his death seif, after receiving the news that his death warrant had been signed, male a statement to friends, that he, and not Slattery, was re-sponsible for Henry Meyer's death. The pardon of Edward Mulhorn, of York, convicted of bigamy, was also recommended. It was shown that he had what he believed was authentic information of his first wife's death when he married the second time.

COFFEY'S CONFESSION.

Pardon recommendations were refused in the cases of Conrad Redinger, mayhem, and James C. Brown, misdemeanor, Allegheny, and Charles Burbank, of Blair The following cases were held under adsement: William Cook, robbery, Alle-William Keller, under sentence o leath, Philadelphia, and the case of Sarah

J. Whiteling, the poisoner, Philadelphia, were held over to enable papers to be filed. MILLIONAIRE FLOOD NO MORE,

The Benanza King Dies at Last, and Leaves Only \$10,000,000. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 SAN FRANCISCO, February 21 .- The death of Millionaire Flood, which was once announced positively last October, caused no excitement here to-day, Senator Fair received a letter a few days ago, saying that his old partner didn't recognize his own wife and daughter, and that he couldn't live more than a few weeks, as his stomach refused to retain

nourishment. In fact, Mr. Flood has been

dving since last fall, and only remarkable vitality prolonged his life. Flood's business influence in this city eased when he lost so heavily in the wheat corner, two years ago, and retired from the Nevada Bank. He and Mackay started in to corner the Liverpool but they failed and retired with a loss of \$12,000,000, of which Flood lost \$5,-500,000. Senator Fair's help saved two bonanza millionaires from complete ruin, but the worry and humiliation broke Flood down, and his friends wanted him then to retire and go to Carlsbad, but he refused and remained here, settling his affairs, until last May, when he departed for Europe, leaving his son with power of attorney to carry on business in his absence. With him went his wife and daughter, so

that the big brown stone house on Nob Hill has been deserted for nearly a year. Flood's fortune is variously estimated, but Mackay places it at \$10,000,000. Ten years ago it was fully double this amount but heavy depreciation in Comstock mining shares and wheat losses are responsible for the shrinkage. Flood's brownstone palace Nob Hill cost \$2,500,000, and is probably the finest decorated residence in he country. His country villa at Menlo Park cost nearly as much, with its 1,500 acres of park and immense conservatory rare plants. Other valuable property this city is Flood's block, a part of t Nevada block and the Pacific Mail dock.

# IVES AND STAYNER INDICTED

Especial Benefit.

aruders.

From School. New York Jury Returns Them for Grand Larceny in the First Degree.

NEW YORK, February 21 .- Judge Cowing, in the Court of General Sessions, tocalled the grand jury before him and delivered a special charge to them. From the nature of his remarks, although he mentioned no name, it was inferred that he referred to the cases of Ives and Stayner. His remarks were on the abuse of trusts and the law regarding it. He said that he had been asked to speak to them about this case by the District Attorney.

The grand jury later found indictment for grand largeny in the first degree against Ives and Stayner. It is believed that indictments will also be found against oth-

#### ers connected with these men in the Cincin-nati, Hamilton and Dayton matter. CONTRACT LABOR MUST GO. TO SHOOT BARN RURNERS

Farmers Get Trap Guns Ready for Their BALTIMORE, February 21.-The mysterious burning of barns along the line be tween Maryland and Pennsylvania, which ommenced about the first of the present year, continues. The farmers are desperate, and some of them have rigged up trap-guns

Continue to Soar Separately.

Mr. Randall Unable to Coax His Party

said to-night: "Mr. Wanamaker is not Friends to Agree With Him.

> THE MILLS PINION VERY OBSTINATE. If It Can't Have Its Own Way It Won't Have Auy Other.

me that the National Republican Committee If It Can Help It. needed money, and his scheme for my raising it. I at first declined to have anything to do with it. I had very little hope of defeating Cleveland, and still less Mrs. Cleveland, who is justly popular with the whole country, and whom Ladmire greatly myself, and I didn't want to get on a sinking ship. He urged the matter, and told me why he telt sure of carrying the election if he had money. Even then I hesitated, and asked money. Even then I hesitated, and asked three weeks for consideration. He agreed, and I talked with our leading manufacturers, men whose names are the best in the land, such men as Washburne, and Amos Laurence's grandson, and a dozen others I could name, men who would never have given a dollar for dishonest uses, even if I had been willing to ask it, and at the end of three weeks I told Quay I would undertake to raise the money if he would allow us to establish a manufacturers' bureau and have a voice in the disposition of the

have a voice in the disposition of the money.
"'I don't mean that we insisted on knowing what was done with every dollar of it. I didn't want to know. What I did insist upon was that I should be able to satisfy the men who trusted me with their money that it was used for the purposes for which they subscribed it, and that guarantee Mr. Quay gave me. That is how there came to be a manufacturers' bureau. Now, people are saying that I am to be paid for my services with a seat in the Cabinet. as if I want pay for doing my duty, or as if I would buy office! They say that was why I went to see Mr. Harrison. I went because Mr. Harrison sent for me, and I thought it only proper to go.'"

# A WELCOME REST.

Washington's Birthday a Boon to Church Divorce Case Lawyers and Witnesses-The Defense Trying to Undermine the Opposition's Testimony.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. COLUMBUS, O., February 21.-Washington's birthday will intervene to give the lawyers and witnesses a rest in the Church divorce case until Saturday morning. The testimony to-day has been in many respects of a startling character. The star witness for the plaintiff, Walter McCaskey, the colored hostler in the Church family, has been badly disfigured. Paul J. Evans, a colored man who was acquainted with Me-Caskey, detailed several conversations which he had with him, and said McCaskey had told him he had been drilled severa times on his testimony by the attorneys for the plaintiff; that they had him go over it daily, and one of them would cross-examine him the same as they would do in court; him the same as they would do in court; that he had told McCaskey the defendant had smart lawyers and he would likely get into trouble unless he was eareful: that Me Caskey had said he knew the attorneys for

the plaintiff were smarter than their lawyers, but there would be no danger. Eyans gave as his reasons for going on the stand and detailing this conversation, that he was a friend of McCaskey's, and that this was a white man's affair, and did not want McCaskey to get into trouble brought to bear upon him. The cross-examination was unable to shake the testi-

mony of Evans Dr. Starling Loving, one of the leading physicians in the city, was examined. He was the physician in the Church family, and draw \$287 for one year's services. He and drew \$287 for one year's services. He testified to the plaintiff's general ill-health before and after the separation, and con-firmed all that had been said in regard to the fainting spells, but he had no means of knowing whether Colonel Church treated his family well, but from what he could see on his visits he thought be was all right. A number of other witnesses were intro duced in every case to contradict state ments made by witnesses for the plaintiff, and most of them to testify to the Colonel's reputation for chastity and his kind treat

# ment of his family.

SPALDING'S MEN SEE THE SIGHTS. They View the Vastness of St. Peter's

Prepare for Saturday's Game. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH, 1 ROME, February 21 .- [Copyright.]-The American baseball teams spent the day visiting the great objects of interest. They marveled at the vastness of St. Peter's, were awed by the wonders of the Vatican, but most taken by the ruins of the Coliseum. We are to have a reception to-morrow noon by the students of Ann College, who have secured a holiday for that purpose. will attend the game on Saturday in a body It is not unlikely that they will organize a couple of nines among their number, and play the game for exercise and amusement The audience with the Pope

probable, owing to the ill health of His The interest in the clubs is increasing and especially among the Americans and English, and our hotels are besieged by visitors, who are delighted to meet us and to show us attention. The weather is clear, We are not enamored of the Italian weather we have thus far experi-It is not the kind we have been used to during the past few months. Unless it warms up a little by Saturday, we cannot be expected to play up to the usual form, and we wish to badly.

# DEVOURED BY WOLVES. Fearful Fate of Two Children Returning

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 WHITE EARTH, MINN., February 21 .-Two children of a farmer named Peterson. living near Aitken, while returning from sohool Wodnesday afternoon, were attacked and devoured by timber wolves. A few scattered bones and shreds of clothing remaining as evidence of their fate. It was supposed at first that there were not more than two wolves in the pack, but an Indian hunter shortly after the disappearance of the children encountered ten of the fierce youred. He used his Winchester with such effect as to kill eight of them outright.

The forests in the northern part of Aitken county have always been infested with

# A Bridgeport Company is Beaten in Con

PHILADELPHIA, February 21. - The trial of the civil suit of the Government, brought to recover a \$1,000 penalty from Joseph and John Lees, trading as James Lees & Sons, for alleged importation of con tract labor at their mills at Bridgeport, be fore Judge Butler in the United States District Court, resulted in a verdict in favor of the Government in the amount of the pen-

# CAN'T FLOP TOGETHER

The Two Wings of the Democracy

A CAUCUS THAT CAME TO NAUGHT.

The Democrats in the House finally igreed to let Mr. Randall have a caucus. astevening, on tariff measures. That's all they did let him have, though. They took to action on his plan of trusting to a passage the Cowles internal revenue bill. It was thought a decided quarrel would occur. Instead, it was merely a case of agreeing to

SESPECIAL TRINGRAM TO THE DISPATCH I WASHINGTON, February 21 .- As forecast in these dispatches last evening, Repre-sentative Randall moved with all his might when he decided to make the break for the consideration of the Cowles bill for the abolition of the tobacco tax. His resolution to-day for the amendment of the rules providing for a date for the consideration of the Cowles bill, and that at 4 o'clock of the evening of the date fixed the vote should be taken, was a complete surprise for the Mills contingent, and struck them all of a heap. They expected some movement for the calling up of the bill, but they did not expect it to come in that way, and not one of them could devise a plan for the im-mediate obstruction of the purpose of the master parliamentarian from Pennsylvania.

No one knew how far Randall had sounded the sentiment of his party in the House on the question, and so they were all afraid to make any move whatever, lest they should meet with an immediate Waterloo. The one thing they could do safely was to call a caucus, and it was at once announced that a call for a caucus was in circulation. A iew days ago, when an attempt was made to assemble a caucus for the purpose of reaching some conclusion as to what should be done with the revenue bills, the move-ment failed, as not enough members could be found who would sign the call. There was no trouble in this respect to-day, however, after the Randall bombshell.

A VERY PRETTY FIGHT. It is one of the prettiest fights of the ses sion, and presents quite a pleasing diversion from the monotony of the ordinary course of the appropriation bills. It is practically a fight for the leadership of the Democratic side of the next Congress, as if Randall can defeat, at the close of this Congress, those who have been all along the leaders of the dominant faction, Mills, the Breckinridges and McMillin will take a back seat for some time to come. This is one great reason why so desperate a fight is being made against considering a measure which really embodies little that is not contained in the provisions relating to tobacco in the Mills bill.

The result of the caucus this evening i not encouraging to Mr. Randalf, assno con-clusion at all was reached, as will be seen by the following Press report of the pro-

Mr. Cox, the caucus chairman, was absent, and Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, oc-cupied the chair. Sixty-three members were in attendance when the caucus met, including most of the Democratic members of he Ways and Means Chairman Mills. Speaker Carlisle was als among the absentees.

THE PROCEEDINGS OPEN. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, opened the proceedings by a statement of his reasons for orginating the call for the caucus. Since the election there had been no caucus on reve nue bills, and the majority was falling apart. It had passed the Mills bill only to have it emasculated by the Senate. His own belief was that party policy and not individual opinion should govern. If the Mills bill were further insisted on, there

would be no revenue reduction. If some thing was not done now, the Democratic party would not have another opportunity n five years.

Mr. Crain offered the Randall substitute for the Cowles bill, with the free list of the Senate bill, as an opportune measure. He stimated that it would reduce the revenue \$30,000,000 on tobacco and \$6,000,000 on the ree list. The Senate could not go back or its own free list, and it could not afford to

caucus mandate should be binding, and that it should now adjourn to meet again Saturday. Mr. Barnes, of Georgia, was anxious to reach a compromise. As could not pass, he favored the Forney bill, and he would go further than Mr. Crain,

and add all the reductions made by the Ser

ate bill.

Mr Bynum offered a resolution that th

oppose the repeal of the tobacco tax.

A COMPROMISE CALLED FOR. Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, wanted committee of five appointed to report some feasible proposition to the caucus Saturday night; and Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, took similar position.

Mr. Randall did not believe anybody would accuse him of undue haste in press ing the matter. He was looking ahead to the struggle that must follow in the future, and that would result in again bringing the party into power. There was no use in oding over the past. No man would make greater sacrifices than he to bring this The Cowles bill had been kept a

but the caucus proposition prevented him. He was opposed to longer delay, because there would then be no opportunity to take Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, asked if the Speaker had not the right to exercise his discretion in recognizing a member to sus-pend the rules at a later date, if the bill

month in committee, and was not taken up until all of its other work was finished. He

intended to take up the bill in the House,

hould be delayed by an adjournment of the caucus. RANDALL BOUNDLY APPLAUDED. Mr. Randall replied in the affirmative out added that he did not propose to leave the matter of recognition to any man. The caucus might appoint a committee, as pro osed by Mr. Buckalew, but he would no the tobacco tax. He was roundly applauded during the delivery of his speech. discussion followed respecting the prece dence of motions to take up revenue bills

and to suspend the rules.

Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, said that he dood by the Ways and Means Committee out was in favor of the Cowles bill. tobacco tax was a war tax and should be Mr. Cowles said he was tired of quibbling

and talked plainly about the procrastina tion of the Ways and Means Committee and how they had put him off time and again, when he begged them to report a tobacco bill one way or another. The peo ple did not care about what committee re-ported a bill; they wanted the tobacco tax cut off and did not care how it came about. SCOTT AGAINST RANDALL. Scott, of Pennsylvania, and Mr.

Breckinridge, of Kentucky, earnestly deended the Ways and Means Committee, and charged that the Randall bill was a divorcement of the two wings of the party, and warmly protested against a severance of the

tariff and revenue features of the Mills bill, arguing that the bill represented the result of the mature deliberations of the Ways and Means Committee, and had gained votes in

manufacturing centers.

Mr. Crompton, of Maryland, said that it was evident that the Republicans wanted the House to adjourn without enting off the tobacco tax. Then they would call a special session of Congress and pass such a bill within the next 60 days. It would not be wise to allow the Development.

wise to allow the Democratic party to be weakened in this way. Mr. Vance, of Connecticut, wanted the whole tobacco tax repealed. This had al-ways been his position, and now he de-manded that the whole tax be abolished. Connecticut was entitled to recognition at the hands of the Democracy, and this was the feature of the repeal of the tobacco tax in which Connecticut was alone interested.

MR. RANDALL'S RETURN. Mr. Randall insisted on consideration o the bill. He had been read out of the party twice, but had gotten back. In answer to Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, he said he was endeavoring to facilitate the consideration of the bill to repeal the tobacco tax and he would not agree to abide by the decision of a majority of the caucus. He added that he had reason to believe that two Democratic members of the Committee on Rules would agree to report back the resolution

introduced by him to-day, and the Speaker had done all in his power to secure consideration of the matter during this session. Mr. Mansur, of Missouri, favored the appointment of a committee to select from both bills the provisions which could be

Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, thought it was not necessary to discuss a proposition to put the Senate free list upon the tobacco bill. It would be ungenerous to those hold-ing his views to touch the Randall bill. After a speech by Mr. Dougherty, of Florida, the cancus without coming to any onclusion, adjourned.

COAL TO BE SENT TO SAMOA. The Government Lets Its Big Contract to a New York Firm.

WASHINGTON, February 21 .- The Secreary of the Navy has contracted with M. F. Pickering & Co., of New York, for the delivery of 2,000 tons of coal at the coaling station at Apia, Samoa, at the rate of \$13 25 per ton. The coal was purchased from C. G. Barber & Co., of New York, at the rate of \$3 62½ per ton.

The ship Sachem, of Boston, will be used

make the voyage in four months. The ves-sel is now being laden at New York. The shipment will cost the Government alto-KENNA WINS AT LAST.

sudden and Unexpected End of the Sena-

torial Contest-Two Kicking Legit-

n transporting the coal, and is expected to

lators Scared Into Line-Dorr's Little Speech. PRINCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 CHARLESTON, W. VA., February 21 .-The election of Kenna came like a flash of lightning from a clear sky, which no one expected, not even Senator Kenna himself. until a late hour this morning. Some of his ardent supporters had notified Delegate Dorr that unless he voted for Kenna to-day they proposed to vote for Goff, and as it was generally believed that they meant what

they said, Dorr decided to choose what he considered the least of the evils. The first ballot showed no material change from those of yesterday, except that Kirk, of the Union-Labor members, voted for Goff. On the second ballot President Carr followed his example, also voting for Goff. When C. P. Dorr's name was called he arose and explained that while he still be-lieved, as he had from the beginning, that the election of Kenna would be disastrous to the party, he thought that the existing state of affairs justified him in voting for by an appeal in the interest of the workingwere confronted with the prospect of three Governors, and if the election of a United States Senator was not secured the prospect

In the face of this he believed that ar election should be had at any cost, but that he believed he was right in the course he had taken from the beginning. Horr, the other Union-Labor man, voted for Governor Wilson, but when the end of the roll was eached he changed to Kenna, and secured

his election. The vote stood Kenna 46. LEFT THE ALTAR FOR A FIRE.

An Alarm That Was Too Much for a Repentant Fireman. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 LOUISVILLE, KY., February 21 .- An unommon incident occurred at one of the churches here last night. A revival was in progress, and among those who went up to confess his sins was Henry Ostely, a young man whose life had not been noted

or Christian-like deeds. He had been couneeted with the fire department, and was a ost energetic worker at a fire. Several members of the church were around the young sinner, giving him words of comfort and encouraging him in the step e was about to take. At that moment fire alarm struck. The young man sprang suddenly from his kneeling posture, rushed from the house at the top of his speed, and hurried to the scene of the fire. He did no

return to church. MARY ANDERSON'S LATEST FANCY. She Will Build a Country Residence in

Hoosier State. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE, LOUISVILLE, KY., February 21.-Miss Mary Anderson, the actress, owns a valuable farm of 330 acres on the Bafavette township knobs, about five miles north of New Albany, which lies on the Ohio, opposite Louisville. On the farm is a fine orchard, and a building site, from which can be had a magnificent view of the Falls City and the distant Ohio. Miss Anderson has announced, so her

upon this high hill a magnificent country residence, similar in architectual style to ome of the old English country houses. TWO HOLIDAYS A WEEK.

friends assert, that she intends erecting

Everything Comes Down but the Price in the Anthracite Business. PHILADELPHIA, February 21,-The inthracite coal companies have practically determined to further restrict their output by shutting down two days each week. The Reading and the other coal companies have agreed to join it. The shut-down begins to morrow, and the mines will be closed Fri-day and Saturday of each week until further

It was stated to-day that if this was insufficient the coal companies would take even more radical measures. No reduction prices will be made if it can be avoided.

THE ADAMS HOLDS ITS OWN.

It Will Continue to Carry Uncle Sam's Cash for Awhile Longer. WASHINGTON, February 21 .- The com-

mittee appointed to consider the bids received from Adams Express Company and the United States Express Company for the transportation of Government funds, made a report to the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of the acceptance of the bid of the Adams Express Company, which holds the existing contract for this service.

It is understood that the committee report that the bid submitted by the United States Company does not comprehend the full requirements of the service.

Say a . ger of Pittsburg Business M. Let a Strong Op-position. Developed.

THREE CENTS

# DO THE PEOPLE CRY FOR IT?

Is the Question Propounded to the Legislative Committee.

YOST MAKES SOME PERTINENT REMARKS

Pleas for the Repeal of the Oleomargarine Act-Arguments on Both Sides-Rutan Introduces a Senatorial Apportionment Bill-Speaker Boyer is a Candidate for State Treasurer - Seldiers Orphaus' Schools to be Investigated-Syndicate Schools to be Abelished-Important Labor Legislation in Committee—Favorable Report on Controller Morrow's

A spirited discussion was had vesterday before the Committee on Health and Sanitation in regard to the repeal of the oleomargarine act. Both sides of the case were well represented, many prominent Pittsburg men being present. Speaker Boyer has announced himself as a candidate for the State Treasurership. The Soldiers Orphans' Schools are to be investigated, and perhaps abolished. .

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] HARRISBURG, February 21.-Colonel Victor Piolett, of Bradford county, told the Committee on Health and Sanitation to-day that he hadn't voted for Van Buren, and he hadn't voted for Cleveland, all because the Colonel is a believer in protection. As a believer of this kind, he asked the Health and Sanitation Committee not to destroy the protection given the farmer by the law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of elec-

margarine in Pennsylvania. The Colonel admitted to 77 years of age, and that he had come a long distance for so old a man to oppose the repeal of the law. He was loaded with information which the committee could have for the asking. A few general statements, however, were all he made, and his assertion of his political action didn't please the Democrats on the NO CLAMOR FOR OLEO.

of 60 pounds each, were sold in Pittsburg. Prosecutions, however, had largely stopped the sale. Oleo was retailed at the same price as butter, and he knew of no clamor among the people for it. He considered that as long as oleo was made in imitation of butter it would be sold as butter.

Mr. Marland presented petitions on which were the names of the Mayors of Pittsburg and Allegheny, asking for the repeal of the law. Mr. Rose, of Cambria, reinforced this

A. M. Voigt, of the Grocers' Supply and

committee that until within a couple of

weeks 1,000 to 1,500 tubs of oleomargarine

Storage Company, of Pittsburg, told the

nen for a repeal of the law. Watson W. C. Staving and Charles Mulbrenner, were on hand from Pittsburg in favor of the

tail butter dealer of the country, and

repeal of the law. . PHILADELPHIA PROTESTS Just after the committee adjourned a phia Produce Exchange arrived, and this afternoon another meeting of the committee was held, at which they appeared in a body, several of them addressing the committee They claimed to have along the largest re-

John J. Habecker, President of the National Butter and Egg Association. Those present from Pittsburg in opposi tion to the repeal of the law were C. O'Donnell, ex-President of the Retail Grocers' Ex-change of Pittsburg; Charles Somers, of Somers Bros. & Co.; W. J. McAlister, of McAlister Bros.; William J. Yost, attorney for the anti-Oleo Association, and A. M. Voigt, of the Grocers' Supply and Storage

afternoon on the fraudulent character of the oleo business, and stated that the only men who were here from Pittsburg asking the repeal of the law were men who were under ndictment for its violation. This brought Representative Marland to his feet in his own defense, and called down

Mr. Yost, addressed the committee this

on him from Mr. Yost the assertion that he (Marland) had admitted he was ignorant of he provisions of the bill when he intro-

YOST WAXES SARCASTIC. Mr. Marland charged that log rolling and the dangerous influences of personal friend-ship had been brought to bear on the comthe members to believe it would succeed. Mr. Yost, for the benefit of the committee, analyzed the petitions presented in the fore-noon by Marland, and found a large number of names of persons against whom charges had been made of violating the law. Mr. Yost had ridden roughshod over Mr.

Watson, who has been rather prominent as a friend of oleo. Mr. Watson exclaimed, "Mr. Yost, you have said a great deal about me. I can speak for myself. But you say, sir, these ople are just like me. Now, sir, I don't "No, no, Mr. Watson," quickly retorted Attorney Yost, with biting sarcasm, "I

have not compared these gentlemen to you.

I wouldn't do such a thing."

In explaining why Mayor McCallin might have signed the petition, Mr. Yost said one of the Mayor's best friends had been convicted of selling oleo and the Mayor appeared in court the other day asking a light sentence for him, in which request Mr. Yost joined, as the gentleman

promised to quit the business. SIMPSON. A BIG DAY'S WORK

Done by the State Senate and House of Representatives.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDE NT. HARRISBURG, February 21 .- The Senate to-day passed on second reading the Magee passenger railway bill, bills for the identification of habitual criminals, for the establishment of public morgues, punishing the

unlawful wearing of badges of the G. A. R.,
Loyal Legion and the Union Veteran Legion,
the constitutional amendment for the classification of cities, and the bill making books
and documents in the Insurance Department
legal evidence.
The House passed on second reading the bill
to compet insurance companies to pay the face The House passed on second reading the bill to compel insurance companies to pay the face value of a premium, the bill providing the houses, or additions to houses in cities of the second class, must hereafter be of brick or stone, and the bill repealing the act of May 1.

A. D. 1878, concerning assessments for street improvements in cities other than of the first-class, the cause assigned in a preamble being that the act is readered null and void by reason of inability at times to discover the names of property owners. The new county bill also named second reading while the hill to pagnit.

d second reading, while the bill to permit

Continued on Sixth Page.